The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

CAMP STONEMAN, near Washington, Nov. 10, 1863.

DEA WHIG: Allow me to inform you of our whereabouts. We are here in Stoneman's dismounted Cavalry camp, 4 miles from Washington. I do not know when we will go to the front, but I think the way things look it will be soon. There is in camp here about eight thousand men, all cavalry. There are men coming in dismounted and going out mounted every day.

I give below a list of Capt. Bell's company of the 13th Pa. Cavalry. The men are almost all from the loyal little county of Blair.

Yours truly,

A. F. M.

James M. Bell, Captain.
F. Y. McDonal, 1st Lieut.
Henry N. Baker, 2d Lieut.
Robert Davis, Q. M. Sergt.
Daniel Housman, Ordnance Sergt.
1st. Sergt. Christian B Kephart.
2d. " George W Cruse.
3d. " Charles H Luder.
4th " David A Kephart.
5th " Edward White.
1st. Corporal, James L Edelblute.
2d. " Constantine Curry.
3d. " James Clapper.
4th " Wm S Wheeler.
5th " John Lovett.
6th " Adie Robinson.
7th " Russel H. Griffin.
8th " Joseph Weaver.
Alexander Dasher, Company Clerk.
A F Mortimore, Farrier.
Joseph M Myers, Blacksmith.
John Detwiler, Saddler.
John W Furney, 1st Bugler.
George Ullery, 2d Bugler.
Wm M. Gregger, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Jacob C Arble	John Kephart
William Acre	Albert Kephart
Henry H Acre	Henry Kantner
Geo W Bolch	Samuel Kough
Thos F Bridenthal	Samuel Livingston
John B Britton	James A Loudon
Abram Brechbill	Benj F Myers
Geo M Burkett	Robert D McKinny
Lemuel Beals	James McTeeter
Wm Buttenburg	John McDonald
Foslin Bracken	Saml McEnespy
Samuel Bear	Thos Myers
Samuel Baldwin	Ferdinan Murray
John W Brooks	Hezekiah Malone
Joseph C Baird	Jeremiah B. Mentzer
Francis Cassidy	George Myers
Aug Chestnutwood.	Lewis C Nelson
Thomas Cass	Absalom Osmern
Franklin Cane	Geo W Ocler
James S Confer.	Jas L Payne
Robert Colbert	James Rodky
Jon Colbert	Wm H Stephens
William Cambell	James P Suter
John Colclesser	John A Stell
David M Corbett	James W Satfield
John W Duncan	Wm W Stiffler
Thomas Fink	John B Stiffler
Josiah Graffius	George Stouffer
Jon Graffius	Aug Sponsler
William D Gibson	Jacob B Wertz
Geo W Hill	Daniel J Wisegarver
John Hall	John Yorty
John Killinger	Calvin Yingling

The Call for Volunteers.

The issue between the friends and the enemies of the Government, in the late elections in this and adjacent States, was so fairly made up that there can be no doubt whatever as to the signification of the result. The people, by their ballots, have decided that the war shall go on, that the Union may be restored. The administration has replied to this expression of the popular result in the call for three hundred thousand volunteers, published in another column. It will be seen that the Government does not propose another draft, except so far as it may be necessary to fill up the quota of those States that have not voluntarily responded to the full extent of the new levy. The people have said, in the most unmistakable manner, that they are in favor of a vigorous war, and that they are perfectly willing to submit to all the privations which such a war must entail upon them. Drafting, therefore, will be unnecessary, except, perhaps, to close up the good work of volunteering, and in the place of the draft commissioner we shall greet the more welcome recruiting sergeant with his fife and drum. Whatever the quota of Pennsylvania may be, ample time remains, between now and the fifth day of January next, to fill it by volunteering, if the proper exertions are made. Let those, the nature of whose pursuits precludes them joining the ranks, subscribe liberally towards a general bounty fund, to be offered as an inducement to those who can be spared to serve their country in the field; and let all who enter the service be assured that their families will not be suffered to want during their absence, and we feel certain that the response to the President's Proclamation will be fully as gratifying to all friends of the Union as were the results of the late elections.—*Lehigh Register*, 28th ult.

GEN. LEE AND HIS SLAVES.

THE TENDER MERCIES of the WICKED.

The following extract from a private letter written by a young man connected with the Army of the Potomac to his father in Massachusetts, and published in the Boston Journal, gives some facts concerning the rebel Gen. Lee and his treatment of his slaves, which forcibly illustrate the brutalizing effects of slavery. The letter is dated at Fort Albany, Virginia:

"Some time ago I called on one of Gen Lee's old slaves, to find out what I could of that highly praised man. I am going to see him again when an opportunity presents itself. You know Gen. Lee is considered an unadulterated 'F. F. V.' He was the superlative of the upper tendom of aristocratic and presumptuous Virginia.—This slave, now a man, and a christian man too, is very old and unable to do much, consequently he was left on the estate. Of course he is extremely ignorant, but nevertheless he is quite intelligent, and can tell a straightforward story as clearly as as any one.

"Gen. Lee was more dreaded by his slaves than were any of his overseers. His estate was immense. At Arlington he owned (through his wife) seven hundred acres in one lot, eleven hundred acres in another, and other large tracts in the State. He had four hundred slaves right here; how many more elsewhere I don't know. Thus you see 'his possessions were very great,' and being so near Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, very valuable. He had carriages, plate, and all the equipage of a proud Virginia aristocrat. He was 'almost worshipped' by the gay, the haughty, the renowned and gifted. His position was envied, his name honored.

This slave had a score of sons and daughters. One by one they were torn from him, until now, in his helpless old age, but one son and two daughters remain. One daughter and the son were too young to be carried away; the other daughter was too smart to be entrapped. It was really affecting to hear this old man tell his wrongs and his anguish at parting with his loved ones. He "knew they would have to be sold sometime," he said, "but they were my children and I couldn't help loving them.—Some were seized in his presence, and sold before his face; others were meanly stolen at night and hurried off without a good-bye blessing.

One day the slaves had been worked unusually hard. It had rained furiously all day (and I know what a Virginia rain is.) At evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary and hungry. This faming had nothing to eat, they had been at work all day, and couldn't prepare anything, and two of the boys went to the brook to catch a few fish. It was dark but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic Gen. Lee ordered them to be whipped at a certain hour the next day. All the slaves were assembled to see the flogging. "It was done in that barn," and he pointed out the desecrated building. The overseer lashed away at the boys till their backs were raw and bleeding. Next came a girl; her back was stripped and her hands tied so that her feet could just touch the floor. The overseer gazed at her tortured form and hesitated. Lee ordered him to flog her. "I can't do it," was the reply. Again he ordered, and again the overseer replied, "Master, I can't whip a woman." Lee snatched the whip and with his own hands flogged a helpless woman, which his overseer had the manliness not to do. As I heard this black man tell these stories, I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbbed with indignation, and my body trembled with passion. Oh, how I wanted the power to avenge this man's foul wrongs. Because he was black he suffered cruelties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved family. What if I were cruelly whipped for getting food for a half starved mother? What if my sisters were rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men? What if my father were trampled under foot as a chattel, and not a word of intercession permitted? And I thought, too, of a righteous God beholding all these things, and wondered how long He would allow all this wickedness. I prayed as never before for the slave, and, trusting my faith to Him whose ways are so mysterious, I consecrated myself to His and my country's sacred cause of liberty and righteousness. My dependence is in Him, and I cannot, I will not, believe He will allow the rppressor to triumph. Some tell us at home even, slavery is a "divine institution," and blame us for speaking ought against it. I thank God I never thought so, and that I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutalitp and inhuman barbarity are 'divine,' I cannot see. He is a being, but not a man. As for me, my "anti-slavery" is stronger than ever, and immovably fixed. We are being taught that me must "let my children go"; and I were unworthy a mother's kiss, a father's blessing, a sister's tear or a brother's affection, did I not use every exertion—feeble or powerful—to enforce the lesson.

After Lee had lacerated the girls body, he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand is raised against his country.

Causes of the Destitution in the South.

A letter written in April last, by L. B. Northrop, Commissary General of the Confederate army, to the Confederate Secretary of War, predicted the destitution now beginning to be realized in the South, and gave some reasons for it. Mr. Northrop said:

"All agree that the planters of their States evince no disposition to seed for more than the usual quantity of grain and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and the army. Neither the resolutions of Congress, requesting the President to appeal to the people, nor the appeal itself, have produced any visible effect. Such of the planters as doubted the expediency of raising more cotton and tobacco seem bent upon clearing up new lands instead of tilling those now fit for cultivation. In riding by rail from Milledgeville to this point, I passed, as you are aware, through one of the best corn districts in Georgia, and not one acre in fifty, as I am assured by my own observations, and the reports of travellers on the road, is being prepared for raising that indispensable article, or other products, requisite for the subsistence of man and beast. It is lamentable that the people are so deaf to the appeals of their representatives, and so blind to their own interests. It is obvious that something must be done immediately, or both the people and army must starve next winter. This is an alarming reflection, but it is fully warranted by the situation. Now is the time to avert the impending danger. A few days more, and it will be too late.

"The wheat harvest, it is easy to see and learn from a trip through the country, will not be half as bountiful as we have anticipated; and the belief into which the Government has been led that there are large quantities of bacon in many parts of the country is erroneous. The inventory ordered by Governor Brown, of the bacon and live stock in Georgia, of which you have by this time probably received a copy, shows the well nigh exhausted condition of that State, and yet, beyond peradventure, it is less nearly exhausted than any other State in the Confederacy. It will, therefore, be no easy matter to keep our armies in the field without causing suffering among the people till the harvests are gathered next autumn. From that time we shall be entirely dependent on those harvests, and that they may be rendered adequate to our wants, I unhesitating recommend the adoption of the third plan suggested by Gen. Bragg, for the Government to take possession of the plantations, or such portions of them, as the owners do not intend to seed with grain, &c., and employ the negroes belonging thereto in raising such agricultural products as may be deeming necessary. Officers and soldiers who have been rendered by wounds and disease unfit for further service in the field could be employed as superintendents and overseers."

Bragg's scheme was not adopted, and now hog and hominy are scarce.

A Powerful Appeal to the Rebels.

Mr. E. W. Gantt, a prominent citizen of Little Rock, has published a pamphlet, addressed to the people of Arkansas, advising them to submit to the laws and make peace with the Government at Washington. Mr. Gantt admits that his sympathise are with the South, that he was a secessionist, but he thinks the cause is lost, the rebel armies are melting away, the country overrun, and every day their resources becoming less, while anarchy and ruin, disappointment and discontent lower over all the land. He says it is for the South to make the first offer of peace and it ought to know when it has got enough of war.

M. Gantt says in concluding his address:

"Why trust Davis longer? Had he twice our present resources he would still fail. With success he would be a despot. But the whole thing is tumbling to pieces. Soldiers are leaving, disgusted and disheartened; and whole States have gone back to their home in the national galaxy. Maryland and Deleware will never again be shaked. Kentuck has intrenched herself in the Union behind a wall of bayonets in the hands of her own steady sons. Missouri is as firmly set in the national galaxy as Massachusetts. Tennessee, temptest tossed and bolt-riven, under the guidance of her great pilot, steers for her old mooring, and will be safely anchored before the leaves fall; while the rays of light from the old North Star, flashing out fitfully from her darkness across the troubled waves, shows that the state, is not lost, but is struggling to rejoin her sisters.

"None of these States will never join the South again. Then, with crippled armies, with devastated fields, with desolate cities, with disheartened soldiers, and worse than all, with weak and corrupt leaders, what hope is left to the few remaining States but especially to poor, oppressed, and downtrodden Arkansas? None! Better get our brothers home while they are left to us. Open the way for the return of husbands, fathers and sons, and bind up the broken lines of the Union. The people must act to do this I tell you now, in grief and pain, that the leaders do not care for your blood. Your sufferings move them not. The tears an wails of your anguished bereaved ones fall on hearts of flint. While they can make a dollar or wear an equalette they are content."

An Important Confession.

As rebel agents in England have asserted constantly that the rams building by Laird, and lately seized by order of Earl Russel, were *not* intended for the rebel service, nor for use against the United States, the admission made in an article in the *Richmond Examiner* of October 27th are of some importance. That journal speaks of the seizure of the rams, without attempting to conceal that Mr. Laird was employed by Jeff. Davis to build them.—It says:

"It will be a bitter disappointment to the high hopes that had been formed of their efficiency and influence upon the fate of the war by the sanguine minds of our people, yet it admits of great doubt whether their importance to our cause was not much overrated. Bright vision had been conjured up of the blockade broken and the enemy's cities bombared. * * * Judging from the light of past experience, as well as from considerations of obvious importance at present, we cannot hope that any action of Parliament will cause a release of the vessels. * * * It will be much more prudent to build no expectations of such a change, and to consider the iron-clad fleet as among the things that, though brilliant in design, are never destined to completion."

These are important admissions. We hope Mr. Laird will be able to give an account in Parliament of his bargains with Jeff Davis.

Slave Stampede in Kentucky.

The *Nashville Union* of the 27th, says:

"A very respectable slaveholder from Kentucky informs us that, within three weeks past, a change seems to have come over the negroes in the southern counties of that State, and large numbers of them are running off. He says that over one hundred and fifty had escaped from one county, and the trouble is increasing. In spite of the enormous prices which the great Kentucky staple, tobacco, is bringing slaves have depriciated greatly in value.—A very large proportion of the slaveowners say that slavery is hopelessly destroyed, and that they were willing to acquiesce in any disposition which may be made of the slaves. This sentiment is rapidly spreading among the people. The Union men are almost unanimously opposed to the factious and selfish course of the pro-slavery bigots at Louisville and Frankfort."

☞ Chaplain Drake of the 21st Ohio Regiment, in a letter to the *Western Christian Anecdotes* from Chatanooga, relates the following incident:

While walking over our Field Hospital on yesterday, I pick up a letter, dated September 13, 1863, and written by a lady, living in Delaware county, Ohio, to her husband, in the army, belonging to my regiment. My heart was made sad on its persual, as he to whom it was written had died on the morning of Oct 3d, in one of our hospitals here. Visited him every day during his illness, and prayed with him a short time before he died. The wife says in her letter: "Eva talks about you every day. She will cry herself asleep for she wants to see her pa. I think if she could see you now she would always remember you, for she talks about you all the time. She thinks there is nobody like her pa; and I think so myself. You said there was no use to talk about a furlough, and I am very sorry indeed, although I hope you can get one before a great while."

Little Eva is now fartherless, and that affectionate wife is now a widow. Instead of getting a "Furlough" to return to his earthly home for a few days, Mr. Palmer, of Company H. has received a full discharged from earth. We wraped him in his "army blanket" and laid him in the soldier's graveyard. May the widow's and orphan's God deal gently with the bereaved ones!

"FREE AT LAST."—A naval officer tells the following touching incident: "While on the blockade service, a few months ago, in Warsaw Sound, Ga., a frail, leaking, boat, manned by two male contrabands, and containing besides women and children, slowly drifted down to our vessel.—We sent a boat to their aid and brought them on board. The two men were brothers, and had both been shot by the enemy's picket, and was wounded painfully, and alas the other! fatally; and as he was rapidly passing him away I felt it my duty to tell him. He was kneeling at the time, supported by his wounded brother, but he drew himself proudly up, and his eyes kindled with a celestial light as he said: 'It is the Lor's will, bress de Lor bress de Lor, massa; dis chile am free at last.' And before long he was free."

Old Abe on the Next Presidency.

The President's stories grow better and better. One of the last was told to a visitor who congratulated him on the almost certain purpose on the part of the people to re-elect "old abe" for another term of four years. Mr Lincoln replied that he had been told this frequently before of late and that when it was first mentioned to him he was reminded of a farmer in Illinois who determined to try his own hand at blasting. After successfully boring and filling in with powder he failed in his effort to make the powder go off, and after discussing with a looker-on the cause for this, and failing to detect anything wrong in the powder, the farmer suddenly came to the conclusion that *it could not go off because it had been shot before.*

A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—It has been acknowledged by the medical fraternity that diphtheria in an advance stage is very difficult to reach, and that in the majority of cases it will prove fatal. If taken under treatment at an early stage however, they feel competent for its cure. Below we give a remedy which has been used to quite an extent in some localities in the east, and to a limited extent in our neighborhood in this county, and all persons who are acquainted with its effect unite in testifying that it is efficacious to an astonishing degree in all stages of the disease.

The remedy consists of 1 oz. muriate tincture of iron, 1 oz. sirup, 1 gr. chloride of potash, mixed until the potash is well dissolved, and taken in doses of one teaspoonful every three hours, if the case is bad, or less frequently if the cases is mild and a less quantity, reduced with water, for children.

☞ It is dear delight for the soul to have trust in the faith of another. It makes a pillow of softness for the cheek which is burning with tears and touch of pain. It is an undeterred seclusion into which the mind, when weary of sadness, may retreat-for caresses of constant love, a warmth in the clasp of friendship, forever lingering on the hand, a consoling voice that dwells with an eternal echo on the ear, a dew of mercy falling on the trouble hearts of this world. Bereavements and wishes long with held descend sometimes as chasting griefs upon our nature, but there is no solace to the bitterness of faith.

A HOSPITAL INCIDENT.—The truth of the following is vouched for by the surgeon in charge of one of our hospitals. A few days ago a brother from the Christian Commission, while going the rounds among the wounded, approached the bed of a soldier sufferiug from a severe wound in the leg.

"Ah, my dear brother, war is a dreadful thing," said the preacher.

"If you had my leg you'd think so; but I had the satisfaction of killing some of them d--d rebels before they knocked me down said the soldier."

"Yes, but you must remember that the rebels are not our only enemy. Satan is our greatest enemy—he is the enemy of our souls," said the preacher.

"Satan is a pretty bad fellow, but he can't give us worse than we got at Chickamauga," replied the soldier, writhing under the pain of his wound.

"We must pray for our souls' salvation, brother."

"No I'll pray for my leg's salvation first till I get another crack at them hounds," pointing to Lookout Mountain," "and then I'll pray for my soul".

The preacher left, convinced that the case was a hopeless one.

BENEVOLENCE.—He who truly wishes the happiness of any one cannot be long without discovering some mode of contributing to it.

THE Legislature just elected will have the districting of this State into Senatorial and Representative Districts for a period of seven years.

LIFE'S AUTUMN.

Like the leaf, life has its fading. We speak of it with sadness, just as we think of the autumn. But there should be no sadness at the fading of a life that has done its work. If we rejoice at the advent of a new life, if we welcome the coming of a new pilgrim to the uncertainties of this world's way, why should there be so much gloom when all these uncertainties are past, and life at its waning wears the glory of a completed task? Beautiful as is childhood in its freshness and innocence, its beauty is that of untried life. It is the beauty of promise, of spring in the bud. A holier and rarer beauty is the beauty which the waning life of faith and duty wears.

It is the beauty of a thing completed: and as men come together to congratulate each other when some great work is achieved, and see in its concluding but gladness, so ought we to feel when the setting sun flings back its beams upon a life that has answered well life's purposes.—When the bud drops blighted, and the mildew blast the early grain, and there goes all hope of the harvest, one may well be sad, but when the ripened year sinks amid the garniture of autumn flowers and leaves, why should we regret or murmur? And so a life that is ready and waiting the "well done" of God, whose latest virtues and charities are its noblest, should be given back to God in uncomplaining reverence, rejoicing that the earth is capable of so much goodness, and is permitted such virtue.

PRESENCE OF GOD.

The habitual conviction of the presence of God is the sovereign remedy in temptations; it supports, it controls, it calms us. We must not be surprised that we are tempted. We are placed here to be proved by temptations. Everything is temptation to us. Crosses irritate our pride, and prosperity flatters; our life is a continual warfare, but Jesus Christ combats with us. We must let temptations like a tempest, beat upon our heads, and still move on; like a traveler surprised on the way by a storm, who wraps his cloak about him, and goes on his journey in spite of the opposing elements.

In a certain sense, there is little to do in doing the will of God. Still it is true that it is a great work; because it must be without any reserve. This spirit enters the secret foldings of our hearts, and even the most upright affections, and the most necessary attachments, must be regulated by his will; but it is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention, that advances us in our Christian course. On the contrary, it is the yielding of our wills, without restriction and without choice, to tread cheerfully every day in the path in which Providence leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Let us pray to our heavenly Father that our wills may be swallowed up in his. —*Fenelon*

THE LITTLE THINGS.

Little acts of kindnest, gentle words, loving smiles—they strew the path of life with flowers. The sun seems to shine brighter for them, and the green earth to look greener; and our Father in heaven, who bade us "love one another," looks with favor upon the gentle and kind-hearted.

To draw up the arm chair and get the slippers for Father, to watch if any little service can be done to mother, to help brother, or assist sister, how pleasant it makes home!

A little boy has a hard lesson given him at school, and his teacher asks him if he thinks he can get it. For a moment the little boy hangs down his head, but the next he looks brightly up, "I can get my sister to help me," he says. That is right, sister, help your little brother; and you are binding a tie round his heart that may save him in many an hour of dark trial.

"I do not know how to do this sum, but brother will show me," says another little one.

"Sister, I've dropped a stitch in my knitting, I tried to pick it up but it has run down, and I can not fix it." The little girl's face is flushed and she watches her sister while she replaces the "naughty stitch." "O, I am so glad!" she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister, all nicly arranged, "you are a good girl, Mary." Bring it to me sooner next time, and then it will not get so bad," says the gentle voice of Mary, as the little one bounds away with a light heart to finish her task.

If Mary had not helped her she would have lost her walk in the garden. Surely it is better to do as Mary did than to say, "O, go away, and do not trouble me," or to scold the little one all the time you are doing the trifling favor.

Brother, sisters! love one another, bear with one another. If one offend, forgive and love him still, and whatever may be the faults of others, we must not forget that in sight of God, we have faults as great and perhaps greater than theirs.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV'R. 21, 1863.

War News.

A careful collection of reports from different well informed quarters shows the entire strength of the rebel army, on this side of the Mississippi (that is all that is of any use), to be, in round numbers as follows: Bragg's army, 75,000; Lee's army, 40,000; Beauregard's army, 20,000; Johnston's army (in the rear of Vicksburg and Memphis), 10,000; at Wilmington, 10,000; at Mobile, 6,000; scattering (1,000 at Savannah, small force at Lynchburg, Gordonsville, and at different arsenals and other points in the interior, in all not over) 20,000. Practically, then, we are confronted to-day by not over one hundred and ninety thousand men. We can meet them with an effective *mobile* force of, at the very least, three hundred and fifty thousand.

We learn from authentic correspondence that Jeff Davis has signed a large number of blank commissions, and the rebel Secretary of War has caused them to be boxed up, and commissioned a colonel to visit Missouri to fill up the blanks with the names of such desperadoes as will engage to raise guerilla companies to murder the Union men of that State. The agent and messenger, with these documents, passed through Little Rock, on his way to Missouri, a few days before that city fell into the hands of Gen. Steele.

The leading rebel papers are still despairingly complaining of the military management of the Government at Richmond. Jefferson Davis is assailed for not promptly dismissing all generals who have suffered defeat, which would, of course, deprive the Confederacy of every general it owns. The battle of Kelly's ford and Brandy Station is acknowledged a serious disaster with a loss of two thousand. The North Carolinians are called an unaccountable and eccentric people, having sent a strong peace delegation to the Confederate Congress. A controversy between the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners bears severely upon the dishonesty of the rebel authorities. Over fifteen thousand shots have been fired against Sumpter, about thirteen thousand of which have hit the mark. A demonstration by Butler's forces on the Peninsula caused a note of alarm. We also hear of a movement of revolt among the prisoners at Belle Isle, near Richmond.

A budget of interesting rebel letters captured with the blockade running vessels Lee and Cornudia has been opened. One from Mr. De Leon, a Confederate agent in Europe, is written to Jefferson Davis, and complains that the confederacy is barren of diplomatic talent, and that the missions to France and England have been failures. The French he regards as a more mercenary race than the English, and the Confederacy must purchase their golden opinions. Other correspondence among which is a letter from Mason, is equally discouraging to the Southern cause.

☞ Among the most gratifying of all the results of the late election, is that which is announced from Maryland. A slave State from the very beginning, she has declared most unmistakably in favor of immediate and complete Emancipation. Mr. Goldsborough, the unconditional Union and Emancipation candidate for the State Controller, has not less than 25 000 majority over Maffit, the present incumbent and so called "Conservative" candidate. The Emancipationists elected four of the five Congressmen—H. Winter Davis, Webster, Thomas, and Cresswell, In the rebel section of the State, on the lower Potomac, Harris, the Democratic Secession candidate, is elected over Holland and Calvert, Unionists. The Legislature will contain a very large majority in favor of calling a Convention for the purpose of ridding the State of slavery as soon as possible. Maryland may now be considered a Free State; and she is the third of the Border States which have arrayed themselves unconditionally on the side of Union and Freedom since the beginning of the rebellion. The triumph in Maryland is really of more consequence to our cause than that in New York, for it marks the beginning of an era which shall witness the proclamation of "liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof."

An Honest Democrat.

The Register of this week contains a long communication written by "a well known and able Democratic lawyer of this county, who took a very active part for Judge Woodward in the late contest for Governor," wherein he now denounces the "foul party." Messrs. Banks, Cresswell, Gary and Leet, of Hollidaysburg and Woodcock and Stewart of Altoona, compose the list of Democratic lawyers in this county. Who among them may claim the credit, we know not, but may we not hope that the B's. may share it.

☞ A bloody riot occured in the Lehigh coal region, near Mauch Chunk, on Thursday of last week. George K. Smith, a coal operator, was brutally murdered by a gang of Irish outlaws known as the "Buckshots". He was a well-known Union man, and was suspected by the rioters of having given information to enable the Provost-marshal to arrest certain deserters. A report by telegraph states that the life of no Union man is safe in the middle coal fields, and that seven or eight murders have occurred within a week.

Congress will soon convene. The great question to first be determined by it will be the election of a Speaker. Our new Congressmen, elected by Mr. Hall and his friends, will then take his seat. He will show by his vote what they have gained by his election. We predict that it will be "all over Copper," as some undertake now to say that Mr. Hall is himself. A few more days will determine the case.

☞ The Baltimore American says the election in that State just held, has decided that Maryland hereafter is to be a free State. The people have decided in favor of a Convention to blot out slavery. The vote for General Goldsborough was the test on the question of speedy emancipation. Baltimore has given a vote nearly unanimous on the question. This is cheering news, and will be hailed with joy by all who are in favor of wiping out slavery and saving the nation from destruction.

☞ Before the election the Copperheads of this county could find no terms too strong to express their detestation of the $300 clause of the Conscription Act. We predicted then that such Copperheads as might chance to be drafted, and had no available plea of disability, would gladly avail themselves of that clause. The fact confirms our prediction. The drafted Copperheads take to the $300 exemption as kindly as a kitten takes to milk.

Little Delaware.

The election of a Representative in Congress from this State, vice William Temple (Dem·) deceased, took place on Thursday last, (Nov. 19th.) Nathaniel B. Smithers was the Union, and Charles Brown the Copperhead candidate. We shall be disappointed if Smithers was not elected.

☞ President Lincoln was on Friday evening presented with a cane given by the lamented Senator Broderick to the Senator-elect from California, Mr. Conness. Mr. Conness took occasion to express his emphatic approval of the President's proclamation of freedom.

The Copperhead Pyramid.—An exchange paper furnishes a new plan of the Copperhead pyramid, as erected from the result of the late elections. Alas for the "Lone Star."

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☞ Gen. B. F. Butler has again been placed in active command. Gen. Foster is relieved of command of the eighteenth corps and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and Gen. Butler takes his place.

☞ From Mexico, we have the fact that the traitor General Leceago had occupied Jalapa, but the Liberal forces had got between him and Very Cruz. The French were beaten by the Mexicans at Tampico.

☞ It is supposed Gov. Curtin is a descendant of St. Patrick, because of the effective manner in which he scattered the snakes at the recent election.

☞ Gen. Burnside has resigned and Gen. Foster has been assigned to the command of his army.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher returned home on Monday, from his European tour.

The rebels can not expect to fill up their armies by volunteers when they half fill up any poor fellow after he does volunteer. —*Prentice.*

Daylight in Missouri!

B. Gratz Brown of St. Louis was yesterday chosen U. S. Senator from Missouri by the Legislature now setting at Jefferson City, by a majority of *seven* over all others. He is the most uncompromising Radical in the State; was the Editor of *The Missouri Democrat* throughout the eventful years 1850-57; was one of the first hundred Emancipationists in the State; and, if we do not mistake, made the first straight-out Anti-Slavery speech ever made in a Missouri Legislature. He was for Van Buren in '48, for Fremont in '56, for Lincoln in '60, and was the Republican candidate for Clerk of the House in 1857. He was unflinchingly supported for U. S. Senator by the Radicals in the present Legislature throughout the long and fruitless struggle of last winter, but his election was prevented by a preponderance of "Claybank" and "Copperhead" votes. We then thought the Radicals unwise in so obstinately adhering to him, believing they might have succeeded by dropping him and presenting some one of like principles but personally less obnoxious to the "Claybanks." They seem, however, to have very well understood their own business. His election now is an omen of good for the future.

—Again we call the attention of thoughtful men to the current phases of "Border-State" politics, and ask that they be deeply considered. If we open a hundred "Conservative" journals in succession, we shall find at least ninety out of them asserting or assuming that the revolted States are to be reconciled to the Union by new concessions, new guaranties, to Slavery.—But those States themselves emphatically repel this assumption. Every man in Delaware, in Maryland, in Tennessee, in Missouri, who is heartily and thoroughly anti-Rebel is also anti-Slavery, and nearly every one is for Immediate, not Gradual, Emancipation. They were not Republicans; not one in twenty of them voted for Lincoln; they make no special pretensions to philanthropy; but they mean to live and die in the Union, and they do not choose to have their throats cut by Rebels; so they desire that Slavery should die, knowing by practical experience, by personal observation, that Slavery and the Rebellion are but two phases of the same thing—two names for one reality.

We ask the "Conservative" journals and politicians to scan these facts and tell us what they mean. If it were Delaware or Maryland that had presented such results as those now exhibited in Missouri, they would doubtless say that the Government had interfered with the freedom of elections, and had forced the result it sought, through the arbitrary intervention of its military satraps. But in Missouri the influence of the Government and its Military authorities was exerted on the "Conservative" side. Gen. Schofield, the Military Commandant, with most of his subordinate Post Commandants, favored that side, yet three-fourths of the Missouri Volunteers voted the "Radical" ticket. Their officers doubtless controlled a few votes; but the great majority voted as American freemen. The State Government was entirely and ardently "Conservative;" while the influence of the Missouri member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, with that of the Blairs, pulled the same way; yet Missouri proclaims herself "Radical" by her popular vote. She did so last year; but it was then said that Government influence had controlled her: now that she goes the same way *against* "Government influence," what is to be said? Why not be candid for once, and own that, since Slavery and the Rebellion are seen to be synonymous, the determined Unionists of the Slave States recognize and act upon the truth that their patriotism and their regard for their own safety alike impel them to demand immediate and general Emancipation?—*N. Y. Tribune*, 14th inst.

The Labor Strike Throughout the Country.

We are not surprised at the movements of the mechanics in the different large cities of the country, and their urgent demands for an increase of wages. It has rather been a wonder to us, that these strikes were so long postponed. The mechanics and laboring men of the nation have not only borne the brunt of the great struggle in which we are engaged to preserve our free form of Government, laying down their lives as sacrifices to ensure success, and leaving their families unprotected that they might protect the Government; but they have also suffered all the deprivations growing out of the war, while the instance in which labor has been improved are very scarce. The laboring man, intelligent and observing, could not fail to observe these facts. He could not fail to see speculation amass millions, while the poor pittance of his hard-earned pay, retained its insignificant fractional proportions. He could not fail to feel the famishing want which assailed himself and family, with increased poignancy as he noticed the increase of wealth in those around him, whose only effort is a greed for gain, and whose only contribution to the general welfare, is a monopoly of all its benefits. Thus pinched and harrowed, with the daily increase in the price of all the necessaries of life constantly confronting and appalling the laboring man, it is not strange that he should combine with his fellows and demand "the raising of his wages." Under ordinary circumstances, we have always opposed these strikes—Heretofore such movements were more productive of evil than good, because they were, in most cases, the result of ungenerous combinations to coerce capital and take advantage of certain contingencies in trade. Now, however, as long as these strikes are conducted with dignity and decorum, and controlled, too, with a fair regard for the interests of the employer as well as the employee, we believe they are right. As the rage of speculation now prevails—with real estate owners outstripping in their dreams of wealth, by the increase in the price of their property, the brightest vision of Sinbad the Sailor—with the producer augmenting his profits daily—with the speculator growing opulent in an hour—with all but the laboring man and the mechanic becoming rich—these strikes must be expected to continue; and if they are not responded to, we must not flatter ourselves that they will not take other shapes than those of mere movements of formal demands for an increase of wages. Speculation must be curbed, or revolution will be invoked to stop it.—We are not prepared to suggest how this speculation can be arrested, but we are prepared to assert the intelligence of the American masses, and to declare that they will not stand passively by to see gaunt famine take possession of their wives and little ones while the richness of the land and the productions of their labor go to swell the purses of "the exclusive few."—These matters must equalize themselves by the concert and Judgment of the community—they must at least so regulate themselves as not to produce suffering in a class while they benefit individuals merely, or the neccessities of the people will demonstrate themselves and regulate the evil by force. Thus the laboring man and mechanic, no longer able to stand the pressure of speculation, and feeling that the greed of a few men in each community is threatening them and their families with starvation, are forced to engage in strikes to protect themselves and those dear to them. The strikes are not for luxuries, lands or tenements. They are for "victuals and clothes"—for the common neccessaries of life. Who will dare say, then, in a land of plenty, that men are not justifiable in combining to achieve these purposes? None but the money greed and the cold hearted speculator.—*Har. Tel.*

Judge Strong on the Conscription Act.

We have before us the able opinion of Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a life-long Democrat, affirming the constitutionality of the Conscription act. We give a synopsis of its main points:

I. The necessity of vesting in the Federal Government the power to "raise and support armies," was plain to the framers of the Constitution. Hence the grant.

II. The object of this grant is not answered by giving the Government control, in conjunction with the States, over the Militia when in actual service, because it is often necessary that the Government should have forces exclusively under its direction, to wield at its pleasure.

III. No limit is fixed by the Constitution as to the amount of the forces to be raised, nor the mode of raising them, nor is any restraint imposed upon the manner of using them.

IV. The circumstances existing in this country and in Europe at and anterior to this grant of power, prove that it was intended to confer authority to raise armies by a compulsory draft if need be.—This does not trench upon the reserved rights of the States, and, if fairly conducted, is the most equal mode of distributing the burden. And, according to the opinion of Chief Justice Marshal, the drafted men may be treated as in the service from the moment of the draft.

V. The right of the Government to compel the service of all its citizens to preserve its existence is not an infringement of their personal liberty, because that liberty depends upon upholding the Government

VI. Nor do the compulsory features of the Conscription Act, by taking a portion of the materials of the militia, interfere with the rights of the States over their militia, any more than would the filling up of the Union armies by voluntary enlistment; for, in either case, the men would be those of which the militia is composed. The State hold their power over their militia subordinate to the power of Congress to "raise and support armies" out of the population of the country.

Judge Lowrie will have to yield his seat on the Pennsylvaia bench to the newly-elected Judge Agnew in a couple of weeks. Then the opinion of Judge Strong will be the opinion of a majority of the Supreme Court of our State.

How the Soldiers Vote.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 11th has returns of soldiers votes on the 3d inst., at some fifty different polls opened by so many different regiments and parts of regiments now in the service of their country. The aggregates are as follows:

"Radical"	5,639
"Conservative"	293

There is little remaining doubt that the soldier's vote, unless thrown out by the State Canvassers, elects the Radical ticket. The 'Home' vote probably gives some 5000 majority for the Conservative ticket, which the Soldier vote has pretty surely overcome. The fact that the Federal and State authorities both sustain the Conservatives did not suffice to win them an eighth of the Soldier vote. The soldiers know what they are fighting and what will end the war, and they vote accordingly.

The Conservatives are clearly done for, unless they can so alter the laws as to let the Rebel soldiers in Jeff. Davis's armies vote also. *That* would give them a chance. As it is, the Rebels who remain at home do their utmost for "Conservatism," but there are not enough of them. Let Rebel *soldiers* as well as Rebel civilians vote, and they may flourish for a season.

The Lake Erie Conspiracy.

When intelligence came, two weeks ago, of the discovery of a plot on the part of the Secessionists of Ohio to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase and seize the arsenal at Columbus, the Copperheads indignantly pronounced it "an Abolitionist electioneering trick." Later developements have shown conclusively the gratuitous character of assumption, and established beyond question that there are as bitter and as dangerous enemies of the Federal Government in the Northern cities as in the Southern armies. Although the fact has never been doubted by any person of intelligence, it is just as well, perhaps, that it should have such a startling exemplification now; for while it can scarcely be fraught with danger to any loyal interests, it will serve to make our people more vigilant and jealous in the future, and help them draw the line of demarcation, which must some day be drawn between the truly loyal and the notoriously disloyal. In this view the Lake Erie "sensation" may bear good fruit, and at all events it cannot do much injury. In his despatch to the Mayor of Buffalo, Sec'y Stanton says: "There is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who have found an assylum in Canada to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo. There is something singular in this, suggestive of a coincidence worth refering to. When Senator Pugh, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Ohio, declared that he would take his stand upon the steps of the State capitol after his election (!), and exclaim, "Vallandigham! Vallandigham! Vallandigham! Vallandigham!!!" and that if Valandigham did not respond he would invade Canada at the head of two hundred thousand Ohio militiamen to escort martyred traitor home to the gubernatorial chair, we laughed at the Senator's puerile bragadocio. But now we see that menace attempted to be carried out, with a change of heroes, however, and a transposition of the action of the plot. The friends of Vallandigham, below Lake Erie, could not invade Canada from the United States to effect his release. Therefore; the friends of Vallandigham above Lake Erie determined to invade the United States from Canada, and effect the release of some other rebel, equally notorious, and the choice fell upon the guerilla chief, John Morgan. We are not so moderate in our estimate of rebel audacity as to suppose that the originators of this movement would have remained satisfied with the release of the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. That would have been merely the commencement of operations—the opening of the campaign. Possessed of the weapons in the Columbus Arsenal, an impromptu rebel army might readily have been organized, and there are thousands of desperate men in Ohio who would have hastened to join its ranks. Had the conspiracy succeeded, who shall say how it might have ended? It has failed, as all attempts to set at naught the authority of the Federal Government must fail. Nevertheless, the prompt action of the British authorities in the matter is most gratifying; since, had it not been for the timely exposure of their plot through their agency; some of our most flourishing cities and towns might have been laid in ashes, and consternation and alarm occasioned to the entire Northern commmunity. Forewarned, we are forearmed. Mr Vallandigham must endure his chagrin as best he may. —*Phila. Press*

Letter from Washington.

Washington, Nov. 13 1863.

To the Editor of the Phila. Daily News:

The accounts which reach us every day of the ill-treatment of the Union prisoners at Richmond, confirmed, as they are, by the testimony of those who have been released —especially by chaplains and officers—and too, by the *appearance* of the men who are exchanged are so horrible that the Government ought at once to take measures to bring about an exchange. It was my privilledge on Sabbath last to hear a morning and evening sermon by an exchanged chaplain. Intimating in the morning that he would in the evening give an account of the treatment and condition of the Union prisoners, a well-filled church greeted him. The story was sadly interesting; I saw many wet eyes. Crowded together, like the lower order of beasts, in large, filthy enclosures, with nothing—not even so much as a stone or a block of wood to repose their weary heads upon—the prisoners pass day by day. The naked floor, with impure air and poor light, is their only allotment. The place is described as disgustingly filthy, and rendered almost unendurable by the presence of vermin. The food is of the poorest imaginable quality, and so limited in quantity as to be almost insufficient to support life, and many die from actual starvation—the stomach rejecting the repulsive ration. The quantity of water served is not more than sufficient—and often insufficient—for drinking purposes alone, so that none is had for washing their persons, much less the floors of the prison.

The gentleman recited a story, apologizing to his audience, but it being only one of many similar instances, it might not be amiss to tell it. On one evening, at least three hours later than usual, the Confederate officers brought our men their rations. It was contained in pails, and was supposed to be soup. It was so dark that no one could see—no light ever being permitted after dark. Our men were nearly starved; some partook others refused. In the morning following, the contents of the pails were examined—for less than half was eaten—and to their horror and disgust they found the mess *one entire mass of living maggots*. This story is true.

What shall be thought of a people, claiming to be the most chivalrous and enlightened on the face of the earth, treating those whom the misfortunes of war throws into their hands in such a barbarious and inhuman manner? Such brutal treatment could not be inflicted by any other civilized people, but what degree of abasement cannot slavemongers descend to? They have boxed the compass of meanness. Guilty of apostacy to country, of prejury before high Heaven and before men, of theft, arson and murder, it is but fitting that the leaders of the slave-breeding would-be Confederacy should resort to the practice of uncivillized nations of maltreating defenceless unarmed prisoners.

Government owes it to itself to have these men cared for an exchanged as speedily as possible. What can we hope to gain by standing on rules of etiquette or honor, and by exacting their enforcement from the rebels, when they possess no honor? They are liars and thieves and cheats anyhow. They are unfair in their dealings, disregard an oath and laugh at a parole. It were better to give them back all their men if they be two to one, for our own, than to feed them here while ours are suffering all the horrible cruelties that a dishonorable enemy can inflict upon the defenceless.

Yes, better a thousand times give two to one in exchange rather than have linger in dismal, dirty, vermin infested prisons freezing and starving to death. We can not possibly hope to gain anything from a desire to have them deal honorably by us—there is no honor in them. Our Government ought to know that. Let us be wise. Unable to get fair dealing out of them we should be prepared to make large concessions to gain a point—the release of our unfortunate soldiers from the abuse and slow murder of the chivalric Southerners—the F. F. V's. Mylinn.

Siege of Fort Sumter.

New York, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore *American* correspondence, from Charleston harbor, of the 11th, says: The monitors Montauk and Passaic had returned from Port Royal, fully repaired. The Gunboat Nyphise had arrived. The bombardment of Fort Sumter goes on without unusual incident. The rebel fire was not serious. The monitor Patapsco recently threw five sheils into Battery Bee compelling the rebels to desert their guns for a time.

Gen. Gilmore recently threw three ordinary shell into the centre of Charleston to try the range of his guns. The correspondent presumes, however, that Charleston will not be shelled till the monitors are in position, when its surrender can be demanded according to all forms and usages of war. The rebels have at least 2000 negroes working on the batteries on Sullivan's and Jones' Island, but many of them will be found useless when the great trial comes. The correspondent concludes that the prospect of easy and successful results were never more promising than now, and indirectly refers to an experiment recently made so full of success that the rebel obstructions no longer are to be feared, stating his firm conviction that we will have Charleston or its ruins between now and Christmas.

To Persons Who wish to Command Colored Troops.

Having received from various persons who wished to command colored troops inquires as to the proper mode of making applications for examination, we addressed a note of Gen. Casey, of the Examining Board, and received the following response, which we print for the benefit of all concerned:

Washington, Oct. 23, 1863.

Sir: In answer to yours of Yesterday, I have to state that candidates for examination are examined in the order of date of their permission from the War Department. The only exception to this rule is in cases of officers in the service are needed with their respective commands.

At present there is a large number awaiting examination—say 150. We examine from six to eight each day.

The Department is about to add to the strength of the Board, and when this is done we will be able to do twice the amount of labor, and examine at the rate of from 12 to 16 per day.

Please advise all who apply to you for information, that it is better to be well prepared for an examination than to be in haste to appear for examination—and that there is not much danger of rejection of an officer who can show his ability to command.

Very respectfully,
Silas Casey Maj. Gen.

The following is a schedule of information.

The War Department has established several Boards for the examination of applicants for mission in colored regiments. The Board lacated at Washington is under the management and control of Maj. Gen. Silas Casey.

Any person wishing such appointment must make his application to Major C. W. Foster, A. A. General, Washington, D. C. His application should be accompanied by such recommendation as will satisfy Major Foster that the applicant is a proper person to appear before the Board. Then the applicant will receive a permit from the War Department which entitles him to an examination. He then reports to the Clerk of the Board, who records his permit, and his examination takes place in the order of date of permit. Citizens need not report in person for the purpose of recording their permit—this can be done by letter, and in answer the clerk will inform him about the time when his turn will come.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ Down on the Town Hall and the Bell Ringers—the Register.

☞ Every body takes Chamberlin's Goods.

☞ We understand that the R. R. Co. have made a new schedule of time on the Branch Road.

☞ A little more care in printing the "Register" would be an improvement.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Penna. Railroad Company are erecting a Round house and a number of shops at Tyrone, which will be quite an addition to that flourishing village.

☞ Mr. Echelberger, of the firm of Lowry & Echelberger, Hopewell, Bedford co., fell over a bank eight feet high, in Huntingdon, on Monday night last and broke his leg near the hip.

☞ We have received Godey's Lady's Book for December. It is got up in its usual splendid style. The Price to club's has been reduced. You can get a copy at the Book Store.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—Mr. John Nichols, late foreman of the P. R. R. Machine Shop, at Altoona, was presented with a valuable gold watch by the employees of that establishment as a token of their remembrance and esteem.

LECTURE.—We are requested to announce that the venerable and learned Father Hayden of Bedford, will deliver a Free Lecture in St. Mary's Catholic Curch, in this place, on Sunday evning next, 22d inst., commencing at 7 o'clock.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday night the boiler of the Locomotive attached to a freight train, bursted at the Conemaugh station, killing the Engineer and Fireman and very seriously injuring 3 or 4 drovers who were in the Caboose.

A SAW-MILL—VERY CHEAP.—As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for $1000 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

☞ The Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Blair county—organized on the 4th of May, 1846, has up to the present day insured $1,306,877 56 worth of property.—Paid over $16,000 of losses. Received $7,500 from Premiums and $14,000 from assessments. The total cost of its management during 14 years, with printing, officers' salaries, books, &c. is only $2400, or only $171 per annum.—It has at present over $400,000 insured, and holds upwards of $40,000 premium notes. The business this year is more than 40 per cent. of an increase upon that of last year.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS—The largest and best variety we ever examined, in more than one hundred styles of binding, &c. is now open at Dieffenbacher's on Montgomery street. Having made his selections in person direct from the best manufacturers, will enable him to sell low. Books and Stationary—A large assortment. Country merchants should call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as his facilities for buying are such that he can sell as low as the lowest in the eastern market. His stock of Segars is large and offered at wholesale. Be sure to call at the Excelsior Store.

☞ The establishment of Mr. Thos. Elway, merchant tailor, Altoona, was entered on Sunday night last, and cassimers and other goods to the amount of $250 taken therefrom. Entrance was effected by forcing open the shutters of one of the windows.

The Ladies fair for the benefit of the St. John's Church, Altoona, has thus far proved a complete success. Nothing has been left undone to render the exhibition an attractive and pleasant one, and we are pleased to learn that the ladies are meeting with the most liberal encouragement. The fair will be continued another week at least.

A regiment of colored soldiers, 800 strong, hailing from the State of Ohio, passed through Altoona on Sunday afternoon last. The 'darks' created quite a sensation, and put on all the dignity imaginable.

The Tea Tree.

We ask the attention of our readers to a short article on our 4th page, on the subject of the Tea said to be growing on our mountains, headed "A New Pennsylvania Product," taken from the Philadelphia Press.

Our readers would do well by turning their attention to this subject: The plant which furnishes tea is an evergreen shrub. It is usually from 4 to 8 feet high with pointed leaves, smooth on both sides, green and shining, two or three inches long and from a half to an inch in breadth. We believe it has not been certainly determined whether more than one species of the tea plant exists. It grows in China and Japan, and is brought to this country from the port of Canton. There is no reason why it should not grow on our mountains, indeed that fact has already been fully demonstrated. Who of our readers can now find it first on *his* land. That is the question? Let us hear from you.

U. S. REVENUE TAX.—Farmers should remember, that under the Excise Laws they are required, under severe penalties for the non-performance of the duty, to make return under oath to the Assistant Assessor of the Division in which they reside, of all cattle slaughtered and sold by them. If such sales amount to $1000 per annum they must also take out a license, paying ten dollars for the same. For all cattle slaughtered over 18 months old, 20 cents per head must be paid; cattle under 18 months 5 cents; hogs 6 cents, and sheep 3 cents. Those who neglect this matter or seek to evade the law, would do well to remember that the Assessor has the power to estimate the number they slaughter, and if they are compelled to pay three or four times as much as they would otherwise have to do were they to make the return themselves, beside subject themselves to severe penalties, they will have no one to blame but themselves. All good citizens should inform Assistant Assessors of any evasion of the law which may come under their observation.

HORSE STOLEN.—A dark iron gray draft horse was stolen from the stable of Philip Bartlebaugh, Blair Furnace, this county, on the night of the 11th inst.—Mr. B. offers a reward of $50 for the recovery of the horse and the apprehension of the thief, or $25 for either.

ASSESSMENT.—The annual assessment of taxes, says the *Register*, under the Excise Laws of the United States having been completed for the 17th Congressional District, we give an abstract of the same.

TAX ON INCOMES.

Blair county;	$6,572 31
Huntingdon county,	5,218 87
Mifflin "	3,932 03
Cambria "	814 68
	$16,537 89

LICENSE TAX.

Blair county,	$4,927 46
Huntingdon county,	3,432 85
Mifflin "	1,822 46
Cambria "	3394 89
	$13,577 66

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES, &c.

Blair county,	$362 21
Huntingdon county,	306 31
Mifflin "	85 00
Cambria "	9 00
	$ 762 52

Total amount of tax assesed, $30,878 07

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—John H. Stonebraker, Esq., an old and influential citizen of the township of Franklin, in this county, died on Friday last at his residence, from injuries he received some two weeks previously, by being thrown from his wagon. He was engaged in hauling wood at the time of the accident, and on going down a hill he was thrown out of the wagon, falling upon a stump, injuring him internally. Mr Stonebraker was a highly esteemed citizen, and at the time of his death an assistant Assessor of U. S. Taxes. There is something remarkable in this death of Mr Stonebraker, as it makes the third of one family who have been killed by accident, within the short period of two years. A cousin of Mr S's, named Peter Gray, son of his mother's sister, had his neck broken some time ago, and about one year since, Mr. William Hutchison, another cousin and son of another sister, was killed by the exploding of a thrashing machine. Thus three sons of three sisters have met with violent deaths within a few years.—*Hunt. Jour.*

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

☞ A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist.
oct.10-3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,37
Extra " "	6,12
Superfine,	5,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,12
Corn per bushel, new,	85
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	65
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	15

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

	Nov. 18.
FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 44@5 75
Extra	6 60
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	6 75
WHEAT—	
Red	1 58@1 60
White	2 00@2 05
RYE—	1 20
CORN,	1 14
OATS,	83
CLOVERSEED,	7 00@7 50
FLAX SEED	3 15

DIED.

In Sinking Valley, Blair Co. Pa. on the 15th inst., Mary R., wife of David Fleck, Esq.,—aged. 64 years

In Frankstown township, on Monday last, Mr David Markey—aged about 60 years.

$10 REWARD.—I will pay Ten Dollars Reward to any person who will arrest and deliver to me, or have him placed in the County Jail at Hollidaysburg, Hugh Gallaher. Said Hugh Gallaher is about 5 feet 6 inches high, red complexion, sandy beard, and 21 or 22 years of age. JOS STIFLER,
Nov 16.-3t pd. Constable

Furs!

FOR a full and complete assortment call at the store of
J. M. HEWIT.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 21.-3t

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber near Canoe creek, Frankstown township, about six weeks ago, a white milk Cow, 12 or 14 years old, with her sides a little brown, no other marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH STACY.
Nov. 14, 1863.-3t.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

Auditor's Notice.

On the report of Joseph Leay, Trustee appointed to recieve certain money under the will of Christian Acker, deceased.

THE undersigned being appointed Auditor to distribute the above moneys, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in the same that he will set for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Saturday the 20th day of November next at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where they can attend if they see proper, or forever be debarred from making objection to the distribution.

J. F. FRUEAUFF, Auditor.
Oct 28.-5t.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

THE CABINET.

Wm M. Seward, of N. Y, Sec. of State. 8,000
Salmom P Chase, of Ohio Sec of the Treas 8,000
E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior 8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy 8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War. 8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General 8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md. P. Master Gen. 8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md. Chief Justice: 6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo. Associate Justice 6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn. " " 6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y. " " 6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn. " " 6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine. " " 6,000
John Miller of Iowa " " 6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm. A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer,
Supt. of Common Schools,

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Auraudt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coroner, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David. Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Lewis H. Williams;
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M' Clure
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona.	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Iset',
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W, Brown,
Clover,	
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
Martinsburg,	J. G Herbst,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W, P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S, Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W, Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having leased the **Portage Iron Works** for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,
ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL,
and *SHEET IRON.*

Also—Nails, Brads, Spikes; and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. VAN ALLEN & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-23.

MANHOOD;
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Head-Quarters'
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.
J. BALLENBERG
DEALER IN
READY-MADE Clothing,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c,
20 per cent Cheaper than ever sold in Hollidaysburg

Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct7-3m

Iron City College.
Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.
☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

Just Arrived:
A HEAVY SUPPLY OF
WINTER CLOTHING
AT
LOUIS GOLDMAN'S

Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing

10 per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.
LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Sept. 28th.-2m.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Not Alcoholic
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Vegetable Extract.
A PURE TONIC.
Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.
Will Effectually Cure
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.
such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent
CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
[redacted]SICIANS,
and
CITIZENS
Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, July 4, 1863.

POETRY.

☞ The following lines are extracted from a song written by the late Dr. Darlington, during the war of 1812. They are appropriate to the present time:

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

TUNE—"Vive La."

Comrades! leave each lovely charmer,
'Round our sacred standard join,
Haste, and buckle on your armor,
Form the Pennsylvania Line.

CHORUS:

Pennsylvania famed in story,
Of our Fed'ral Arch the Key,
Calls her sons to fields of glory,
There to die or still be free.

Arts of Peace must now knock under,
Martial order bears the sway,
Hark! Bellona calls in thunder,
To the battle march away.

Shade of Wayne! from blissful regions,
Dart a glance of thy keen eye,
View thy native State's brave legions,
March to conquer or to die!

Shade of Wayne! thy matchless spirit
Animates us to be free,
Tars and soldiers all inherit
Thy undaunted bravery.

Haste, then, leave each lovely charmer,
'Round our sacred standard join;
Haste and buckle on the armor,
Form the PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

CHORUS:

Pennsylvania famed in story,
Of our Fed'ral Arch the Key,
Calls her sons to fields of glory,
There to die or still be free.

A New Pennsylvania Product.

It has long been our belief that, thanks to the bounty of God and the industry and skill of man, these United States can produce every necessary and almost every luxury of life, without having recourse to other countries; Two articles in ordinary use—coffee and tea—have hitherto not been cultivated here, but the former, largely grown in Brazil, can certainly be grown, in the open air, in some parts of the vast empire, and as for the latter, even Pennsylvania lies within the particular belt which is best adapted for its production.—That belt is pretty wide, for it extends from the equator to the 45th degree of latitude. Ere many years, China will cease to have a monopoly of the tea trade. The cultivation of the plant has been successfully introduced into Java and Brazil, and, still more largely, into Assam, an East India province, lying between the Ganges and the Brahmapootra. The cultivation of the tea-tree, with the manufacture of its leaves into an article of domestic consumption, is now in progress in Pennsylvania, and the State Legislature has granted a charter of incorporation to the American Tea Company, which undertakes to develop this new productive resource in Pennsylvania. The Hon. J. W. Quiggle, late consul to Antwerp, is at the head of this body, and the gentlemen who may be considered its working head is Dr. Spencer Bonsall, who reported to the Patent Office, some years ago, in favor of cultivating and manufacturing tea in the United States, and acquired his practical knowledge on the subject as superintendent and chief manager on the lands in India of the Assam Tea Company.

The tea plant is indigenous in Pennsylvania. By the use of machinery in preparing the leaves, a superior article can be produced here, and sold at the rate of from eleven to thirteen cents delivered in markets; or about one-third of its cost, when manual labor is employed in the East Indies. At present, the produce of tea per acre is about 400 pounds, which may be largely augmented. It grows wild in some (not all) of the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania, and is found there in great abundance. Set machinery against the Asiatic process of personal manipulation, and the cost of manufacture here becomes much lower than in China, Assam, or Java. It may come to pass, in the time even of living men, that Europe will import her tea from the United States, and not from China.

The green tea raised near Philadelphia has the look, odor, and flavor of Asiatic tea, with a slight herbacious taste, the consequence of its not having been kept long enough before brought to the test. This, alone makes it differ from ordinary Hyson of good quality. —*Phil. Press.*

REARING HEIFERS FOR MILKING.—This is often made a serious affair, in which kicks and bruises are freely interchanged between the frightened brute and the irritated master. Many an otherwise excellent milker is spoiled for life by harsh treatment. A heifer, if well broken to the milk-pail, is thereby made worth at least twenty per cent, more—an increase which will pay for much painstaking. Rarey's reasoning respecting horses, applies equally to other animals. They only resist when injury is apprehended, and their natural instinct suggest danger whenever any unusual treatment occurs. Every one has noticed how shy a creature is in entering strange enclosures, or at sight of new objects. The handling of a heifer's bag is to her a very unusual proceeding, and, in addition, the teats are often tender, and the bag caked and inflamed so as to be painful under even a gentle touch.

Training for milking should commence long before calving. First, teach the animal to welcome your coming by little presents of an apple, a handful of corn, or salt, or other delicacy. She will soon readily permit the hand to be laid upon her back, and enjoy the gentle rubbing & scratching which may be given. Extend the handling to different parts of the body, until she will not flinch from grasping her teats, and the work may soon be accomplished without even a harsh word.

The Flax Crop.

The flax crop of the United States the year will be larger than ever before raised in this country (says the *Scientific American,*) and inquiries are made as to the best mode of disposing of it. One of our exchanges advises the farmer, after thrashing the seed, to stack the straw carefully, protect the stacks with boards, or a good thatchs and await the coming of customers, who will appear between this and the close of the year. It is important that the straw be kept dry, otherwise it will rot, and the fiber be destroyed. From present appearances, there is no doubt that there will be demand for every tun of flax raised; and farmers will do well to preserve all their straw in good condition. The preparation of fiber had better be left to those who make that there special business. In view of the increasing importance of flax, consequent upon the suspension of cotton growing, we advise our inventive reader to examine and see if they cannot produced improvements in flax-dressing machinery. The field for this class of inventious seems to be a good one.

Renovation of Fruit Trees

Mr. Wm. H. Morgan, of Hartford county, Md., writes to the Agriculturist:—I had a fine large apple tree which was very thrifty, but did not bear in the spring. I dug a ditch just under the outer ends of the limbs, cutting off all the ends of the roots; and some months before the leaves of the other trees faded, this tree's leaves turned yellow. That fall I manured the ground heavily and in the following spring strewed a peck of bone-dust over it, and plowed it in, and then put on a half bushel of ashes. This season the tree looks very flourishing, and has half a crop of apples upon it, while before it scarcely ever yielded half a dozen, and they were small and knotty. Others of my trees which I treated in like manner, except cut-off the roots, have borne full this season."

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

Girard House,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Aug. 29.-3m.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but be will dispose of it cheap

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chstnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.

JOHN GWINNER.

Sept. 22d.—3m.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3.3m.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,

TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,

Go To

PUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

PRICE AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'Y					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	20
	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines,)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
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☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.